A

DECLARATION

Of His Electoral Highneſs

The Duke of Brandenburgh,

CONCERNING

The preſent War with France:

DIRECTING

His Subjects and Vaſſals, and all other His Dependants, how they are to demean themſelves in Their Trading, Negotiation, and all incident Occaſions during the preſent War.

AS ALSO

A Letter ſent from the Imperial Diet at Ratisbon to the Thirteen Cantons in Switzerland, *March* 7. 1689.

Exhorting them to adhere to His Imperial Majeſty, and the Princes of the Empire, in the preſent War againſt *France*.

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J. FRASER.

A Declaration by His Electoral Highneſs the Duke of BRANDENBURGH, *concerning the preſent War with* France. *Directing His Subjects, and Vaſſals, and all other His Dependents, how they are to demean themſelves in their Trading, Negotiation, and all incident Occaſions, during the preſent War.*

FREDERICK the third, by the Grace of God Duke and Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, Arch-Chamberlain and Elector of the Roman Empire, *&c. &c. &c.* To all Chriſtian People, Greeting. Though hitherto we have moſt earneſtly wiſhed and longed for the continuance of the univerſal Peace of Chriſtendom; and that the Countries, by the Providence of God committed to our Charge, might under our Conduct enjoy in ſome degree the Bleſſings of Peace and Quiet, in which they have been ſo long interrupted by the Wars, wherein our Father of bleſſed Memory was entangled, during almoſt the whole Time of His glorious Government. Yet at this Time the French King

having not only in an hoſtile Manner invaded the Empire of *Germany*, without any reaſonable Cauſe or Provocation offer'd; and with a Cruelty and Barbarity not uſed or known among Chriſtians, deſtroyed whole Towns and Provinces by Fire, Sword, and utter Deſolation; but alſo threatned to exerciſe the ſame Cruelties on Us, and Our Relations and Friends in *Franconia*, and other Countries under Our Subjection; putting ſuch his unjuſt Purpoſes actually in Execution, whereſoever he had Power and Opportunity, (not to mention many other Attempts againſt Us, and other States of the Empire and its Allies, in and without the Empire, expreſly contrary to the Articles of Peace and Truce formerly made with the French King, even to his greateſt Advantage) from which Nothing was more certainly to be expected than the total ſubverſion of the State of *Europe*, and particularly the utmoſt Prejudice and abſolute Ruin of Us, and our Electoral Family. Therefore, as well in compliance with the common Acts and Ordinances of the Empire, the unanimous Decree lately made in the Diet at *Ratisbon*, and the Injunctions given by the Imperial Mandate, to all the Loyal Members and States of the Empire; as out of the Duty incumbent on Us to provide for the Defence of our Self and our Eſtate, according to the Law of Nations, and by virtue of our Soveraignty againſt theſe and the like Provocations, and to the utmoſt of our Power to conſult all ſuch Ways and Means conducing to our Safety, as God and Nature hath ſupply'd Us with; We have been unavoidably obliged to take a Reſolution to have Recourſe to our Arms, in order to Our neceſſary Defence, againſt the Violence of the ſaid French King. And we have thought it fit hereby to give Notice to all

People,

People, eſpecially to Our Loyal Subjects, and to all the Inhabitants of our Provinces and Countries, and all others that belong to Us; but in a more eſpecial Manner to all Our Lords-Deputies, Governors, Officers Civil and Military, and to all and every of our Subjects, of what Rank, Dignity, or Condition ſoever they be: and to publiſh ſuch plain and diſtinct Directions, that every Man may underſtand how to behave himſelf upon all Occaſions, in this preſent Juncture of Affairs.

I.

THat none of Our Subjects, Vaſſals, or other Inhabitants of Our Countries, or ſuch as for a certain Time ſhall ſojourn, or reſide therein upon Occaſion of Trade, or other Buſineſs, do entertain, or hold any Correſpondence, Communication, or Intelligence with the French King, or His Subjects, Relations, Adherents, and Abettors; much leſs to preſume to do any Service, or Kindneſs to Him, or contribute the leaſt Aid or Aſſiſtance to Him for carrying on the preſent War; Upon pain of Confiſcation of their Eſtates both Real and Perſonal, and on Peril of Death, if their Offences merit it.

II.

If any of our Subjects or Vaſſals, or other Inhabitants of our Countries, have at any Time before this been imployed in the Service of the ſaid King, or his Adherents, either in War, or other Affairs. Our Pleaſure is, that ſuch Perſons do forthwith, after the publiſhing this our Declaration, actually quit ſuch Service, and immediately return into our Countries; or

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in default thereof, and in case of Disobedience to these our Commands, that they forfeit, *ipso facto*, all their Fees and Freeholds, and all other their Rights and Priviledges in any of our Countries, either in Possession or Reversion, and all Pretensions, Claims, and Benefits whatsoever; to be seiz'd upon by the Commissioners of our Exchequer.

III.

If it so fall out, that any Subjects, Officers, Souldiers, or Adherents belonging to the said French King, shall be found in any of the Countries belonging to Us: We require and authorize all Officers under our Command, to seize and apprehend them, that so upon Notice thereof given to Us, We may give Order to proceed against them according to their Demerits.

IV.

If any Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Manufactures, Claims, Debts, or Obligations belonging to the said King, or his Subjects, shall be discover'd and found in any of our Countries, at the publishing of this our Declaration, or at any Time after during the present War, they shall be forthwith forfeited, without respect of Persons: And We strictly require all our Subjects to give Us an Account accordingly, with all Expedition, and of all the Circumstances attending it.

V.

We do further declare, charge, and inhibit, That none of our Subjects, Allies, Friends, or such as during

ring the preſent War ſhall remain in a Neutrality, do import, or bring into any of our Countries, by Water, or by Land, any Corn, Wares, or Merchandizes of what kind ſoever they be, either of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the Kingdom of *France*, or of any of the Iſlands, Countries, Provinces and Colonies thereunto belonging; unleſs the ſaid Wares, *&c.* have been in the poſſeſſion of the Subjects of other States of the Empire, and our Allies, for ſome Months before the Prohibition of all French Commodities was publiſhed by the Emperor, and by the United Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezeland*: that ſo upon ſufficient Evidence ſuch Wares, *&c.* may be expoſed to ſale in our Countries; and ſuch, for which no Evidence can be made to appear, may be preſently taken away and confiſcated.

VI.

All our Subjects, Vaſſals, and other the Inhabitants of our Countries; eſpecially ſuch Foreign Merchants as ſhall have a temporary Reſidence in our Countries, Cities, and Havens, in Order to Trade; are prohibited to have any Commerce with *France*, or any of the Provinces thereto belonging, and are commanded utterly to forbear Trading towards the French King's Dominions with any ſort of Commodities, or in any kind of Ships whatſoever, on pain of Forfeiture of all ſuch Ships and Goods that ſhall be imployed in ſuch Traffick.

VII. As

VII.

As it is not Our Intention to prejudice Our Allies, Confederates, and Friends, or ſuch Princes and States, and their Subjects, who during this preſent War ſhall remain in a Neutrality, or to debar them that Liberty of Trade which by the Law of Nations they enjoy, both in the Time of War and Peace: So We expect that they manage their Commerce and Negotiation with the French King's Subjects in ſuch manner, as may not be prejudicial to Us, or our Allies intereſſed with Us in this War: more eſpecially that they neither do, nor attempt any Thing which may enable the French King and his Adherents to become the more hurtful to Us in this his unjuſt War; or hinder us from recovering from the French King what We, and Our ſaid Allies in this preſent War have ſo juſt a Title to claim. Wherefore We do hereby admoniſh the Subjects of Our ſaid Friends, Confederates, and Neutral States, not only to forbear all manner of Trade or Traffick with any of the Cities, Fortreſſes, Havens, or other Places, which are, or hereafter may be, actually inveſted by the Forces of Us, or Our Allies; or to import into the ſame any kind of Corn, Goods, or other Things that may be of Advantage or Support to the French Subjects ſo beſieged: but alſo,

VIII.

During this preſent War, not to carry any Contraband Goods, wrought or unwrought, to any place within the French Juriſdiction, and in particular no Cannons, Muskets, Piſtols, or Barrels or Locks for them,

them, Guns, Mortar-peices, Petards, Bombs, Carcalles, Granadoes, Stink-Pots, Carriages, Pike-Heads, Bandeliers, Gunpowder, Shott, Salt-Petre, Bullets, Swords, Lances, Pikes, Halberds, Head-peices, Curiasses, Horses, Holsters, Saddles, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Corn, Iron, Copper, Masts, round-Timber, Boards, Planks, crooked-Timber, and other such like Materials, which may be used or imployed in Military Actions by Sea or Land. But if contrary to our Expectation, such Commodities shall either by Sea or Land be stop'd by our Generals, or any inferior Officers, Captains of Ships, or their Lieutenants, Bayliffs, or ordinary Sea-men, or by any Officers belonging to the Custom-house (who by their Duty are obliged to use all care and Circumspection in this matter, and to make diligent Search upon all occasions) and upon due Examination and Tryal in our Admiralty, or other Courts, shall be found to have been directed to the Dominions and Countries belonging to the French King, or to his Armies or Fleets, the same to be forthwith seiz'd and forfeited.

IX.

If any of the Commodities and Manufactures of the French King's Subjects shall happen to be found in the Ships belonging to the Subjects of our Friends, Allies, Confederates or neutral Princes: We freely declare, that we will let them pass, provided they be not contraband Goods. But if any such Wares shall be found on Board any of the French Ships, our Officers may justly seize both Ship and Goods, as forfeited according to the Practise of other Nations on such occasions, notwithstanding that such Wares do really

belong to the Subjects of our said Friends, Allies, and neutral Princes; being very well content, that the same course be taken with our Subjects and their Effects in the like case. Wherefore we do strictly command, and (under pain of our highest Displeasure, and such Punishments as justly we may inflict on such as are refractory and disobedient to our Commands) and injoyn all our Lords, Deputies, Governours, Generals, and other Officers by Sea and Land, together with all Civil Magistrates in Cities and Towns, and all others who by any way are subject to our Jurisdiction, to put this our Declaration exactly in Execution in all the Points, Clauses and Articles of it, and stedfastly to observe the same; but in no case to act, or suffer others to act contrary to the Tenor of it.

And as we have been necessitated to emit this our Declaration, and to take up Arms in our own Defence against the French King (not only out of our Duty to the Roman Empire, our renowned Native Country, but particularly to use all effectual means at this time to preserve us and our Countries against the Hostilities already practised, and to restore them to their former Security; and to procure full Recompence and Satisfaction for the Injuries done to us, and our Allies, and other States of the Empire) So we put Our whole Confidence in Almighty God, that he will maintain our just Cause, and continue to bless, and make the Armies of Us and our Allies victorious, who are so unjustly provoked, and to give so happy an Issue to this present War, that they (whose unsatiable Ambition to bear sway in the World, could not be appeased and satisfied by the many considerable Advantages suffered to be taken from time to time for

the ſake of Peace, nor by the Obligation of Treaties and Promiſes ſworn and agreed in the moſt ſolemn and religious manner; but for many Years paſt have exerciſed all Chriſtendom with continual Troubles, Diffidence and Irreſolution; nay made uſe even of the very Articles of Peace to begin and foment a War) may at laſt by the moſt conſiderable Forces of *Europe*, now by the miraculous Providence of God united in one common Intereſt, be compell'd and conſtrained to ceaſe from thoſe Hoſtilities and Oppreſſions, undér which ſo many thouſand innocent Souls of all Degrees have hitherto groaned, and to ſuffer the Empire, our renowned Native Country, to enjoy a conſtant Peace and Tranquillity, according to its moſt ancient Luſtre, Liberty, and Authority; toward which good Deſign we ſhall never fail to contribute all that lyes within the compaſs of our Power, even to the Hazard of our Life.

Given at our Court at Colloin *upon* Sprea *the* 7/17 *of* April. 1689.

Signed,

FREDERICK.

Eberhard Danckelman.

Printed at Colonia *upon* Sprea, *by* Ulric Liebpert *Printer to his Electoral Highneſs.* 1689.

the Lake of Peace, nor by the Obligation of Treaties and Promises sworn and agreed in the most solemn and religious manner; but for many Years past have excited all Christendom with continual Troubles, Disturbance and Confusion; may made use even of the very Articles of Peace to begin and foment a War; may at last by the most combinable Forces of Europe, now by the miraculous Providence of God united in one common Interest, be compelled and constrained to expiate their Follies and Oppressions, under which so many thousand innocent Souls of all Degrees have hitherto groaned, and to suffer the Empire, our renowned Native Country, to enjoy a constant Peace and Tranquillity, according to its most ancient Lustre, Liberty, and Authority: toward which good Design we shall never fail to contribute all that lyes within the compass of our Power, even to the Hazard of our Life.

Given at our Court at Collein upon Spree the [illegible] of April. 1689.

Signed,

FREDERICK.

Eberhard Danckelman.

Printed at Colonia upon Spree, by Ulric Liebpert Printer to his Electoral Highness. 1689.

A Letter ſent from the Imperial Diet at RATISBON, *to the thirteen Cantons in* SWITZERLAND, *March the 7th,* 168⅞, *to adhere to the Empire in the preſent War againſt* France.

WE have underſtood at large by the Letters of his Imperial Majeſty, our moſt gracious Lord, how fairly it was repreſented to you, why his Imperial Majeſty, upon the unexpected Breach of Peace made by the French King, without any juſt or reaſonable Cauſe, (and even in Deſpight of Faith it ſelf) could not, becauſe of the Arch-Dutchy of *Auſtria*, conſent to the Neutrality by you propoſed between his Majeſty and the French King, concerning *Conſtantz*, and the four Foreſt Towns, as alſo a Liberty of two Leagues, as they commonly call it, in regard that it did not at all conſiſt either with the Intereſt of his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, or of your ſelves, to ingage in a particular Neutrality with the ſaid French King, after ſo manifeſt a Violation of the Peace; but rather that it conduced to your Advantage, and to the Preſervation of your free State, to continue in good Correſpondence, and to hold a friendly Intelligence with his Imperial Majeſty, and the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria*, and to obſerve inviolably the

the perpetual Agrement reſpectively made, ſo that his Imperial Majeſty might alſo effectually receive the Benefit of your Aſſiſtance; all which in his Imperial Majeſties ſaid Letter more amply doth appear.

Neither do we doubt, but that before this Time you have received Advertiſement, what an unanimous Reſolution, touching this Affair, hath been taken by this Diet, and moſt graciouſly approved by his Imperial Majeſty; and that the French King (by reaſon of his invading the ſacred Roman Empire, and particularly the Eſtates of the Electors on the upper Rhine, with the Circles of *Franconia*, *Suabia*, and *Weſtphalia*, without the leaſt Provocation, or Pretence of any lawful Cauſe imaginable; Acting therein in a Hoſtile and Barbarous manner againſt the Articles of Peace concluded in *Weſtphalia*, and at *Nimiguen* (in which your ſelves are more eſpecially concern'd, in regard of the many conſiderable Privileges and Advantages obtain'd thereby from the Empire) and laſtly againſt the Twenty-Years Truce here concluded, and the many repeated Sanctions on the Word of a King) is declared the Common and Publick Enemy of the Empire. Wherefore, among other Diſpatches, it was adjudged moſt neceſſary to make a particular Addreſs to the illuſtrious Confederate Cantons in *Switzerland*, and to admoniſh them to preſerve a good and neighbourly Correſpondence, as appears out of the two encloſed Papers, to which, to avoid Repetition, we refer our ſelves.

Tho we do not in the leaſt doubt, but that the further advantagious Propoſal and Demand made by His ſaid Majeſty, according to our moſt humble Addreſs preſented to Him, out of the ſincere and unwearied Care he takes for the Roman Empire, and the Com-

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mon Good of Chriſtendom, will carry its own recommendation to you, whoſe Intereſt is ſo evidently interwoven with it: yet upon eſpecial Command given us by our moſt Gracious Maſter, and Superiors, we muſt not be deficient in the friendly imparting our thoughts to you, and duly repreſenting the neceſſity thereof. And firſt of all be pleaſed a little to reflect how you are not only really ſtraitned, and every day more and more confin'd, and ſurpriſed by the French King's taking *Alſatia*, *Sundian*, *Briſac*, *Friburgh*, and the Free County of *Burgundy* together with the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, and ſeveral other Places, but are yet more pinch'd by the many erected Fortreſſes, Sconces and Bridges as well on this ſide, as beyond the Rhine; on purpoſe that he may the more conveniently intercept all Succors deſigned for you by the Roman Empire, which at this very Time ſeems to be aimed at by the undertaken Deſign with *Creutznack*, and which will indubitably as well now as hereafter be carried on, whenſoever the French King ſhall obſerve you to be in a Condition not to hinder it, or ſhall think it fit to fall upon your ſelves, accordingly as he hath ſince his coming to the Government given many Proofs to the World, that he ſeeks to bring all under his Yoke. Nay he placeth his inward Peace in forreign Wars, from whence you may eaſily judge what you are to expect in time to come, if it ſhould ſo fall out, that the French King ſhould according to his Evil purpoſes get the upper hand in *Germany*; not to mention the unbecoming uſage and Entertainment your Ambaſſadors lately met with in *France*, and other Paſſages there.

And now if you will take this and other matters into your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and particularly

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call to Mind how little any of the French King's Promiſes, how obligatory ſoever they may ſeem to be, are to be relied on, ſince no Articles of Peace or other Treaties (to the Performance of which he hath bound himſelf with an Oath) have been kept, but hitherto violated and broken upon ſeveral frivolous Pretences, nay even ſometimes without any Pretext at all, at his Will and Pleaſure: We cannot believe, or fear, that in reſpect to the ſaid Towns you will either inſiſt with his Imperial Majeſty upon any Neutrality, not at all allowable in this caſe, by Vertue of the Acts, and the approved Decree of the Empire aforeſaid; or that you will reſolve to enter upon any ſuch Terms with the French King, for the ſake of your Eſtates, whereby the Enemy would be ſtrengthened, and unavoidable Danger and Miſchief would fall upon you. Wherefore we deſire you, as it becomes us, that you will be pleaſed not only not to hearken to the Enemies Overtures and Propoſals, which have been, or hereafter may be made, but rather wholly to abandon the French King, and to adhere to the Roman Empire, and eſpecially without delay to recal the Forces of your Nation, and free Companies, whereſoever they may have their Quarters, or remain in the French King's Service, on pain of ſevere Puniſhment, according to the Example of former times, and in imitation of your Anceſtors; ſince they have been already engaged againſt the Empire, and done ſo great Miſchiefs, though we are apt to believe, without your Knowledg, and againſt your Will, and directly contrary to the Hereditary Agreement. And that hereafter you will not permit the ſaid King to liſt, or raiſe Recruits of any Souldiers, to buy Horſes, export Corn, Ammunition, or Proviſions; nor be helpful

ful to him, either directly or indirectly with Mony, or in giving him free Paſſage; but that by all means poſſible you will prohibit the French Manufactures in all the Cantons, and other places belonging thereunto, and in general break off all Commerce with him. Further, that you will take *Conſtantz*, and the reſt of the four Foreſt-Towns into your particular Protection, in whoſe Conſervation you are equally concern'd with his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire; and that upon emergent occaſions you may be in a Readineſs to march your Troops toward the Frontiers. All which as it tends directly to your own Intereſt, and to the maintaining a good and neighbourly Correſpondence (to the ſincere Obſervance whereof you have hitherto always tendred your Willingneſs; while the Alliance formerly made with *France*, could not, or ought not to be any Obſtruction, in regard a ſaving Clauſe for his Imperial Majeſty, and the Roman Empire is there expreſly inſerted, not to mention that this War is undertaken merely for Self-defence; whereas the French King has again at this time, appeared a notorious Truce-breaker, and a hoſtile Invader of *Germany*.) So we hope you will take theſe things into your ſerious Conſideration, and proceed in the good Correſpondency, which hath been kept time out of Mind with the ſaid Roman Empire: particularly that you will adhere to the perpetual Hereditary Agreement with the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria*, which hitherto hath proved ſo glorioufly ſucceſsful, and which you have not many Years ſince conſtantly aſſured us, always to obſerve ſincerely, exactly and inviolably, with all the obligatory Contents of it. And further that you will freely declare your Mind to theſe our Meſſengers (diſpatch'd to you

for that purpose, and to whom we desire full Credence may be given) concerning his Majesties most gracious Demand, and this our reasonable Request; assuring your selves, that the Roman Empire shall not fail upon all occasions to afford you considerable Assistance, as we are still willing and ready to do you all possible Kindness.

Given at Ratisbon, *March* the 7th. 168⅞.

SIRS,

Your Friends,

The Plenipotentiaries, Councellors, Nuncii, and Embassadors of the Electors, Princes, and States in this present Diet.

FINIS.

Books lately Printed for Richard Chiswel.

THE Case of Allegiance in our present Circumstances considered, in a Letter from a Minister in the City to a Minister in the Country.

A Sermon preached at *Fulham*, in the Chappel of the Palace upon *Easter*-Day 1689. at the Consecration of the Right Reverend Father in God *Gilbert* Lord Bishop of *Sarum*: By *Anthony Horneck*, D. D.

The Judgments of God upon the *Roman Catholick Church*, from its first rigid Laws for universal Conformity to it, unto its last End. With a prospect of these near approaching Revolutions, *viz.* The Revival of the *Protestant* Profession in an eminent Kingdom, where it was totally suppressed. The last End of all *Turkish* Hostilities. The general Mortification of the Power of the *Roman Church* in all parts of its Dominions. In Explication of the *Trumpets* and *Vials* of the *Apocalyps*, upon Principles generally acknowledged by *Protestant* Interpreters. By *Drue Cressener*, D. D.

A Breviate of the State of *Scotland* in its Government, Supream Courts, Officers of State, Inferiour Officers, Offices and Inferiour Courts, Districts, Jurisdictions, Burroughs Royal, and Free Corporations. *Fol.*

Some Considerations touching Succession and Allegiance. 1689.

A Discourse concerning the Worship of Images, preached before the University of *Oxford*. By *George Tully*, Sub-Dean of *York*, for which he was suspended.

Reflections upon the late Great Revolution: Written by a Lay-Hand in the Country, for the satisfaction of some Neighbours.

The History of the Dissertion; or an Account of all the publick Affairs in *England*, from the beginning of *September*, 1688. to the Twelfth of *February* following. With an Answer to a Piece call'd the Dissertion discussed, in a Letter to a Country Gentleman. By a Person of Quality.

K. *William* and K. *Lewis*, wherein is set forth the inevitable necessity these Nations lie under of submitting wholly to one or other of these Kings; And that the matter in Controversy is not now between K. *William* and K. *James*, but between K. *William* and K. *Lewis* of *France*, for the Government of these Nations.

An Examination of the Scruples of those who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance, by a Divine of the Church of *England*.

A Dialogue betwixt two Friends, a *Jacobite* and a *Williamite*; occasioned by the late Revolution of Affairs, and the Oath of Allegiance.

Two Sermons, one against Murmuring, the other against Censuring: By *Symon Patrick*, D. D.

An Account of the Reasons which induced *Charles* the Second, King of *England*, to declare War against the *States General* of the United Provinces in 1672. And of the *Private League* which he entred into at the same Time with the *French King* to carry it on, and to establish Popery in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as they are set down in the *History of the Dutch War*,

War, printed in *French* at *Paris*, with the Priviledg of the French King, 1682. Which Book he cauſed to be immediately ſuppreſs'd at the Inſtance of the Engliſh Ambaſſador. *Fol.*

An Account of the Private League betwixt the late King *James* the Second and the *French* King. *Fol.*

The Caſe of Oaths Stated. *4to.*

The Anſwer of a Proteſtant Gentleman in *Ireland* to a late Popiſh Letter of *N. N.* upon a Diſcourſe between them, concerning the preſent Poſture of that Countrey, and the Part fit for thoſe concern'd there to act in it. *4to.*

An Apology for the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, in a brief Narrative of the late Revolutions in that Kingdom; and an Account of the preſent State thereof: By a Gentleman of Quality. *4to.*

A Letter from a French Lawyer to an Engliſh Gentleman, upon the Preſent Revolution. *4to.*

Mr. *Wake's* Sermon before the King and Queen at *Hampton-Court.*

———His Faſt-Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, *June* 5. 1689.

Dr. *Tenniſon's* Sermon againſt Self-love, before the Houſe of Commons, *June* 5. 1689.

Mr. *Tully's* Sermon of Moderation, before the Lord-Mayor, *May* 12. 1689.

A Letter written by the Emperor to the late King *James*, ſetting forth the true Occaſion of his Fall, and the Treachery and Cruelty of the French.

The Reſolution of the Electors, and the Princes of the Empire, *February* 11. 1689. Containing the Reaſons of their Declaring War againſt France: Together with the Emperor's Concurrence with them in it, and approving the ſame.

An Account of the late Revolution in *New-England*. Together with the Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Inhabitants of *Boſton*, and the Country adjacent, *April* 18. 1689. Written by Mr. *Nathanael Byfield*, a Merchant of *Briſtol* in *New-England*, to his Friends in *London*.